

NEW LACEBUGS FROM THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

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The present paper describes six new species, two from the Philippines, two from Rhodesia, one from Jordan, and one from the Ivory Coast. Unless recorded otherwise, beneath the description, the types are in the Drake Collection (USNM). The author desires to express his sincere appreciation to Miss Liza Biganzoli, Washington, D.C. for the fine illustrations.

Cysteochila pelates, new sp.

Figure 1

Small, oblong, brown with head black and cephalic spines testaceous; body beneath with abdomen dark brown and thoracic sterna blackish. Legs reddish brown with tibiae testaceous. Antennae with segments I and II brown, III testaceous, IV swollen apically and mostly dark fuscous. Length 2.75 mm., width 0.80 mm.

Head very short, armed with five short spines; labium reaching middle of mesosternum. sulcus open behind. Antenna slender, indistinctly pilose, measurements: segment I, 0.11 mm.; II, 0.10 mm.; III, 0.70 mm.; IV, 0.20 mm. Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely punctate, tricarinate. All carinae raised and non-areolate; median carina percurrent; lateral pair concealed in front of middle of disc by reflexed paranota, divergent posteriorly behind pronotal disc; collar slightly raised at middle so as to form a small tectiform hood; paranotum totally reflexed, covering anterior part of lateral carinae, six areolae deep in widest part; posterior triangular projection finely areolate.

Metathoracic scent glands with ostiole and ostiolar sulcus on each metapleuron, the sulcus nearly vertical. Legs short, with femora slightly swollen, indistinctly pubescent. Elytra scarcely wider and only a little longer than abdomen, finely areolate, with sutural area on same horizontal plane as discoidal area; costal area absent; subcostal area narrow, vertical, biseriate; discoidal area large, acutely angulate at base and apex. five areolae deep opposite apex of hind projection of pronotum, acutely angulate at base and apex; sutural areas overlapping with apices jointly rounded. Hind wings as long as abdomen.

HOLOTYPE, macropterous ♂, Aquaba, Jordan, 3.V.1963, on *Acacia segal* Del., collected by Dr. Hans Eckerlein. One paratype ♂, same data as type, in Eckerlein Collection. The holotype is illustrated.

The small form, closely reticulated dorsal surface, and obsolete costal areas separate this little species from its congeners.

1. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

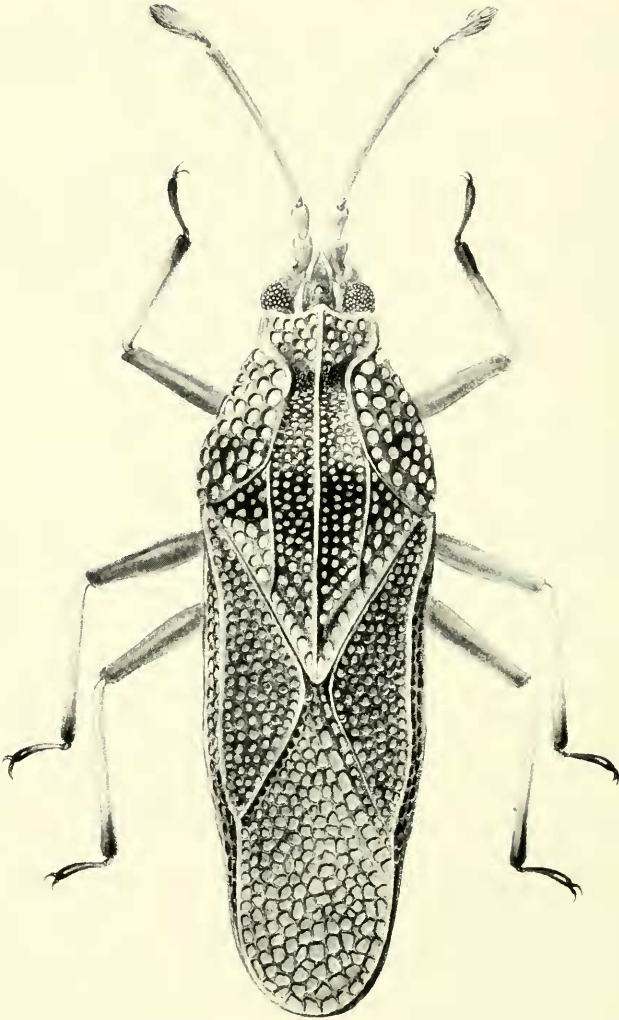


Fig. 1. *Cysteoichila pelates*, new sp.

Cysteoichila apheles, new sp.

Figure 2

Small, oblong, whitish testaceous with head dark brown; pronotal disc, posterior half of paranota, apex of backward projection of pronotum, median carina on pronotal disc, crossband on elytra (including most of discoidal area), apical part of costal area, and entire sutural area brownish fuscous; bucculae brown with hind margin testaceous; body beneath reddish brown. Sternal laminae

of rostral sulcus testaceous, rostrum brownish. Antennae brown, with third segment brownish testaceous. Legs with coxae, trochanters, and basal three-fourths of femora reddish brown, the apices of femora and tibiae testaceous. Hind wings clouded with fuscous. Length 2.50 mm.; width (elytra) 0.90 mm.

Head very short, armed with five testaceous spines, anterior three spines porrect and hind pair appressed; eyes large, dark fuscous; bucculae wide, areolate, closed in front. Antenna slender, moderately clothed with extremely short golden pubescence,



Fig. 2. *Cysteochila apheles*, new sp.

measurements: segment I, 0.11 mm.; II, 0.10 mm.; III, 0.64 mm.; IV, 0.32 mm. Rostrum extending to base of mesosternum; laminae of sulcus uniseriate; channel narrow, parallel on prosternum, slightly wider and feebly divergent on mesoternum, much wider and cordate on metasternum, closed behind. Ostiole and ostiolar canal present on each metapleuron, channel almost vertical, the sides elevated.

Pronotum moderately convex, punctate, areolate on backward projection, tricarinate; median carina slightly more raised than lateral pair, slightly higher, arched and clearly uniseriate on pronotal disc; lateral carinae barely concealed by reflexed paranota on pronotal disc, divergent posteriorly on triangular process. Hood small, low, extending backwards between calli, slightly produced in front; paranota very large, reflexed, feebly elevated opposite humeral angle. Legs moderately long; femora little swollen, sparsely clothed with short golden pubescence.

Elytra not much wider and scarcely longer than abdomen; sutural areas overlapping each other with apices jointly rounded in repose; costal area moderately wide, composed of two rows of serially arranged areolae; subcostal area slightly narrower than costal area, biseriate, gently sloping downwards; discoidal area large, two thirds as long as elytra, acutely angulate at base and apex, widest just behind middle, there five or six areolae deep. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate, areolae small.

HOLOTYPE, macropterous ♂. San Jose, Mindora, Philippine Islands, C. F. Baker.

Closely allied to the species described below, but easily separated from it by the pale testaceous color and prominent fuscous markings, longer antennae, and arched median carina on pronotal disc. The holotype is illustrated.

Cysteochila aei, new sp.

Figure 3

Small, oblong, reddish brown with basal part of costal area up to and then beyond median crossband to clouded apex brownish testaceous; body beneath brown, shiny. Legs brown with tibiae brownish testaceous. Antenna brown with third segment brownish testaceous and fourth fuscous. Length 2.50 mm.; width 0.95 mm.

Head very short, armed with five brown spines, anterior three spines porrect, hind pair appressed; eyes large, dark fuscous; bucculae very wide, areolate, closed in front. Rostrum extending to end of mesosternum, rostral laminae badly broken. Antenna slender, rather sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, golden pubescence, measurements: segment I, 0.10 mm.; II, 0.09 mm.; III, 0.75 mm.; IV, 0.34 mm. Ostiole and ostiolar channel of scent glands present on each metapleuron. Legs slender, femora slightly swollen.

Pronotum moderately convex, punctate, tricarinate; median carina more elevated on pronotal disc, there distinctly uniseriate,



Fig. 3 *Cysteochila aei*, new sp.

areolae becoming indistinct on backward projection of pronotum; lateral carinae concealed on pronotal disc by reflexed paranota, indistinctly areolate, slightly divergent posteriorly on triangular process; paranota very large, reflexed, just covering lateral carinae, feebly elevated adjacent to humeral angles. Elytra with sutural areas overlapping each other with apices overlapping and jointly rounded in repose; costal area moderately wide, composed of two rows of areolae; subcostal area slightly narrower than costal area; nearly vertical, biserate; discoidal area large, extending beyond mid-

dle of elytron. acutely angulate at base and apex, widest behind middle, there five or six areolae deep; sutural area on same horizontal level as discoidal area. Hind wings not as long as fore pair, densely clouded with fuscous.

HOLOTYPE, macropterous ♂, Montalban, Luzon, Philippine Islands, C. F. Baker.

The largely brown dorsal surface, brown femora, tectiform hood, and less elevated median carina on pronotal disc, separate this species from *C. apheles*.

Cystechila epelys, new sp.

Figure 4

Oblong, wide, pale brown with head, hood, pronotum (except hind projection), rear half of each paranotum, pronotal carinae, median and subapical crossbands of elytra blackish fuscous; body beneath brown with mesosternum black; sternal laminae of rostral sulcus brownish testaceous. Legs with basal three-fourths of femora reddish brown, tips of femora, tarsi and most of tibiae flavotestaceous. Antenna with segments I and II dark brown, III brownish, IV dark fuscous. Length, ♂ and ♀ 4.20 mm.; width ♂ 1.25 mm.; ♀ 1.35 mm.

Head short, armed with five short testaceous spines; bucculae areolate, closed in front. Antenna moderately long, slender, inconspicuously clothed with short golden pubescence, measurements: segment I, 0.15 mm.; II, 0.10 mm.; III, 0.90 mm.; IV, 0.38 mm. Labium brown, reaching to metasternum; sulcal laminae wide, uniseriate, parallel on mesosternum, more widely separated and cordate on metasternum, open behind.

Pronotum wide, moderately convex, coarsely pitted, tricarinate, each carina uniseriate; median carina more elevated than lateral pair, highest on pronotal disc; lateral carinae divergent posteriorly, concealed on pronotal disc by reflexed paranota; hood moderately large, inflated, somewhat pyriform, produced backwards behind calli on anterior part of pronotal disc; paranotum very large, reflexed, resting on lateral carina, three rows of cells deep in upright part and seven or eight in reflexed part; thoracic scent glands with ostiole and sulcus on each metapleuron, sulcus vertical with sides raised.

Elytra a little wider and longer than abdomen, sutural areas overlapping each other in repose; costal area wide, composed of two rows of moderately large areolae, the areolae clear except in crossbands; subcostal area narrow, vertical, composed of two rows of small, rounded areolae; discoidal area large, five-eighths as long as elytron, four or five cells deep in widest part, acutely angulate at base and apex; sutural area large, on same level as discoidal area, with areolae fairly large and subequal in size to those in discoidal area. Hind wings clouded with dark fuscous.

HOLOTYPE, macropterous ♂, Abijan, Ivory Coast, French West

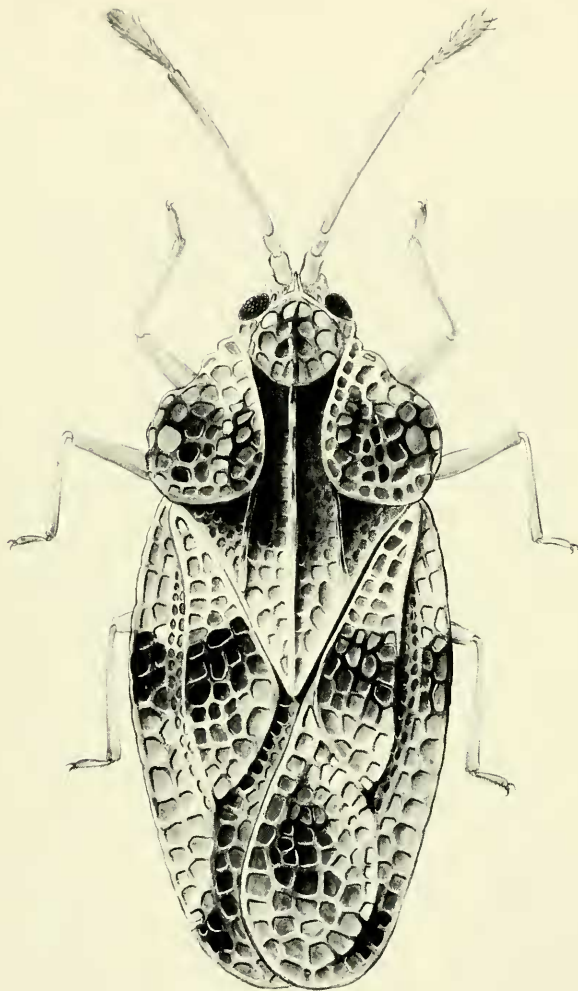


Fig. 4. *Cysteochila epelys*, new sp.

Africa. Jan. 1962. E. Laborve, in Paris Museum (fig. 4). ALLOTYPE, macropterous ♀, same data as type, Drake Collection (USNM).

The broad form, shape of hood, and coloration distinguish *epelys* from its congeners described here.

Cysteochila cybele, new sp.

Oblong, rather broad, brown. without markings on reticulated surface; head blackish with dorsal spines testaceous; body beneath brown with mestosternum blackish. Antennae brown with fourth segment swollen and mostly black. Legs yellowish brown with fe-

mora tending to be darker. Length 3.10-3.25 mm., width (middle of elytra) 1.62 mm. Female usually slightly broader and more obovate than male.

Head very short, armed with five long spines, anterior spines porrect, basal pair recumbent; bucculae wide, areolate, closed in front. Rostrum extending to base of mesosternum; laminae of rostral sulcus uniseriate, with sulcus narrow and sides parallel on mesosternum, wider and cordate on metasternum, ends of laminae forming a v-shaped opening behind. Antenna slender, indistinctly pubescent, fourth segment subclavate. measurements: segment I, 0.12 mm.; II, 0.10 mm.; III, 0.72 mm.; IV, 0.25 mm. Legs rather short, indistinctly pubescent, femora only slightly swollen.

Pronotum broad, moderately swollen, rugulose punctate, tricarinate. all carinae raised, distinct, and non-areolate; median carina percurrent; lateral pair completely concealed on pronotal disc by reflexed paranota, divergent posteriorly on backward extension; hood very small, testiform, feebly projected forward at middle; paranotum large, totally reflexed, extending inward slightly farther than lateral carina, moderately clothed on lateral sides by fine grayish hairs. Ostiole and ostiolar canal of metathoracic scent glands very distinct on each metapleuron, with channel vertical and sides raised.

Elytra wide, with sutural areas overlapping each other so that their apices lie jointly rounded at rest, not much longer than abdomen; costal area moderately wide, composed of one to almost two complete rows of areolae, usually with outer row complete and a partial inner row in basal third of area; subcostal area mostly biseriata, nearly vertical, not as wide as costal area; discoidal area large, almost three-fourths as long as elytron, with areolae somewhat irregular and confused in arrangement, seven or eight cells deep in widest part just behind middle; sutural area large, on same horizontal level as discoidal area, areolae slightly larger than those in discoidal area. Hind wings slightly shorter than front pair, clouded with fuscous.

HOLOTYPE, ♂ and ALLOTYPE, ♀, both macropterous, 30 miles northeast of Kapar Mpashi, Northern Rhodesia, 9.V.1956, C. N. Smithers. *Paratypes*: 9 specimens with same data as type.

The broader form, solid brown color, wider and hairy sides of pronotum distinguish this species from its congeners described herein. The costal area varies slightly in width and ranges all the way from one to two full rows of areolae.

Leptopharsa ralla, new sp.

Very elongate, moderately widening posteriorly, widest across apices of elytra, brownish testaceous with head, eyes and calli dark fuscous; antennae testaceous with fourth segment almost entirely blackish fuscous; legs testaceous with tips of tarsi blackish. Body beneath brownish fuscous with rostral laminae whitish testaceous.

Length 3.70 mm.; width 0.75 mm. (pronotum) and 1.09 mm. (across apices of elytra).

Head very short, slightly produced in front of eyes, armed with five testaceous spines; three frontal spines short, tubercular; hind pair long, appressed, extending forward to front margin of eyes; bucculae wide, areolate, closed in front. Labium moderately long, testaceous, extending to base of mesosternum; rostral laminae

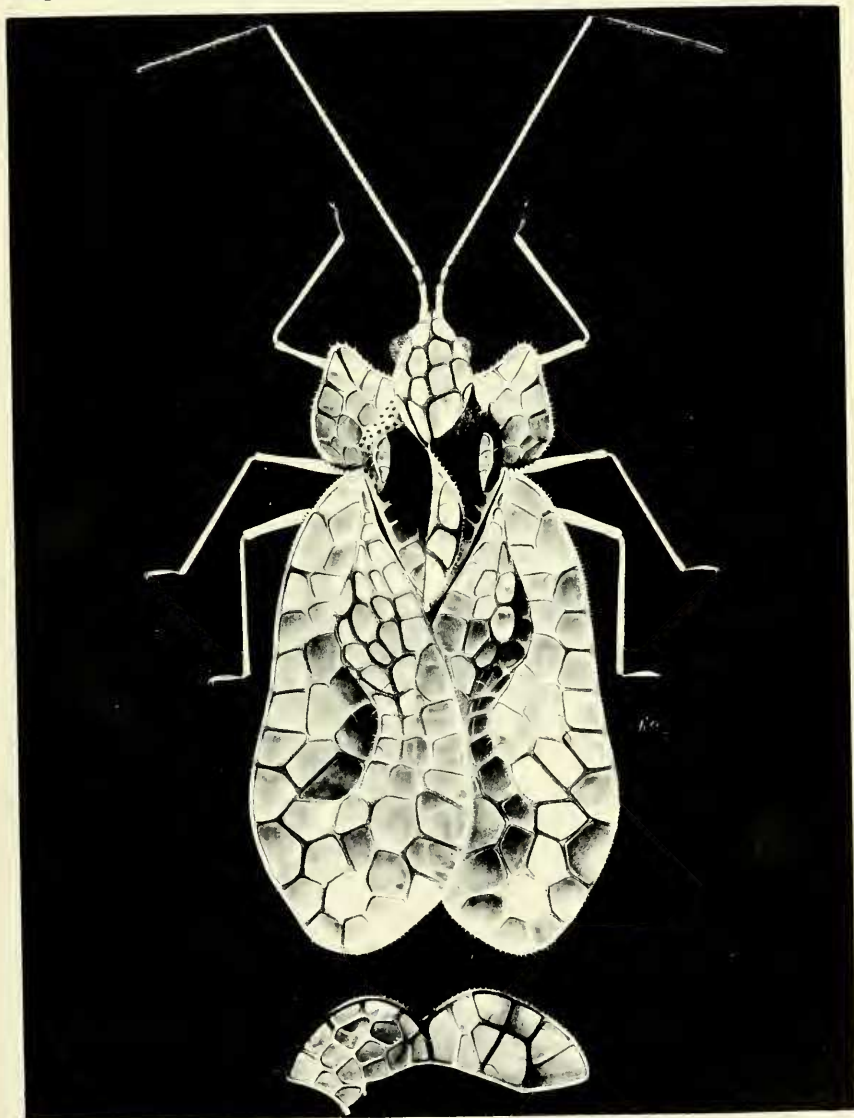


Fig. 5. *Stephanitis subfasciata* Horváth.

uniseriate, closed at base, the areolae moderately large. Antenna very long, about five-sevenths as long as entire insect, measurements: segment I, 0.32 mm.; II, 0.11 mm.; III, 0.80 mm.; IV, 0.38 mm. Ostiole and ostiolar canal of metathoracic scent glands present on each metapleuron.

Protonum moderately convex, punctate, tricarinate; lateral carinae slightly raised, slightly divergent anteriorly, indistinctly areolate; median carina slightly more raised than lateral pair, percurrent, areolae a little larger and clearly visible in front of middle of pronotal disc, the cells between calli fairly large; collar raised, composed of two rows of areolae, without any indication of pronotal hood; paranotum moderately wide, wider in front than behind, composed of a single row of areolae; posterior process of pronotum long, triangular, blunt at apex. Legs very long, slender; femora not swollen.

Elytra narrow, very little wider but much longer than abdomen; costal area composed of one row of fairly large areolae; subcostal area narrow, nearly vertical, mostly biseriate; discoidal area elongate, acutely angulate at base and apex, widest near middle, there four areolae deep, not quite reaching middle of elytron, sutural areas large, overlapping each other. Hind wings extending a little beyond apex of abdomen, not as long as elytra.

HOLOTYPE, macropterous ♂, Chirinda Forest, South Rhodesia, 6-8.VIII. 1957, C. N. Smithers. The elongate form, very long legs, and very long antennae separate this species from African members of the genus. The antennae are five-sevenths as long as the entire length of the body.

Stephanitis subfasciata Horváth

Figure 5

Stephanitis subfasciata Horváth 1912, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 10, pp. 320, 325.

This species was originally described from China (Macao) and Formosa (Takao). We have specimens from the type localities (det. Horváth) plus other material from Java, Larat Island, Hong Kong, and China (Foochow). The specimens from Larat have the veinlets of hood and dorsal surface mostly reddish brown instead of pale testaceous. A specimen from Larat is illustrated.